

11
Crawley Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1971

SIXTEENTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

of

WEST SUSSEX

1971

K.N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Boulevard,
CRAWLEY.

(Telephone: Crawley 28744)

Members of the Housing and Health
Committee 1971/72

Mr. A.J. Locke (Chairman)
Mr. J.G. Smith (Vice-Chairman)
Mrs. J.B. Clay
Mr. A.C.W. Crane
Mr. A. Obbard
Mr. A.E. Pegler
Mr. A. Quine
Mr. E.H. Wignall
Mr. I.J. Young

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

July, 1972.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Boulevard,
CRAWLEY.

To the: Chairman and Members of the
Crawley Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Health Department for 1971, in which an account is given of the work carried out during the year. This is the sixteenth such Report to be circulated since the Urban District was formed in April, 1956, and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Circular No. 1/1972 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Vital Statistics

Extracts from the Vital Statistics will be found on page 5. The Registrar-General's estimate of population for mid-1971 rose by only 100 to 67,340. The total births during 1971 were 1,073, a rise of 28 on the previous year, and the Crude Birth Rate showed a slight rise to 15.8. The local adjusted rate was 12.5. Of the total births, 66 were illegitimate, giving a figure of 6.1, which is again well below the national average.

A detailed table of the causes of death appears on page 6 and it will be seen that these are again listed in the new form in compliance with the International Classification of Diseases 1965, which calls for a greater breakdown into categories. Although only 42 causes are shown, the classification is now made under 65 headings, those with no deaths being omitted from the table. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 9 deaths, compared with 8 during the previous year, while 6 were attributed to other accidents, 2 being male and 4 female.

Malignant disease caused 90 deaths, compared with 93 in the previous year and of these, 31 were due to that largely preventable disease, cancer of the lung or bronchus. This is the highest figure ever recorded in the town; sixteen deaths occurred in patients between the ages of 35 and 65. In contrast to this figure, cancer of the uterus again caused only two deaths.

Deaths from Ischaemic Heart Disease ("coronaries") rose still higher, with a total of 96, 64 being male and 32 female, and of these 41 were of working age.

Notifiable Disease

For the second year running the incidence of notifiable disease remained at a very low level. A table showing details of the notifications will be found on page 10. I referred last year to the change in the established pattern of Measles outbreaks and the drop in the incidence which had resulted from Measles Vaccination; although the total number of cases in 1971 was slightly higher than the previous year, it was only 199 instead of a figure in excess of 2,000 which would have otherwise been expected.

Only 4 cases of Whooping Cough were notified and 2 of Scarlet Fever. One case of Sonne Dysentery was reported and here infection had been contracted outside the area. As usual it was necessary to investigate minor outbreaks of gastro-intestinal symptoms in a number of schools, but all proved to be due to non-specific infection. Only four formal notifications of Food Poisoning were received. One referred to a lad of 14 years, found to be carrying *Salmonella typhimurium*, who had been infected in Majorca; another was an air hostess who had been infected by *Salmonella give* in the Far East. The total number of known food poisonings was however greater and our Annual Returns to the Registrar-General show in all 10 cases infected with *Salmonella typhimurium* and 7 by other salmonellae (*S. bredeney*, *S. reading*, *S. enteritidis*, *S. Muenchen*, *S. agona* and *S. give*). This information is obtained from the two bacteriological laboratories concerned, namely the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton and the Redhill Group Laboratory which is now working in Crawley Hospital. We are indebted to the Medical Directors for their co-operation.

In my Report for 1962 I commented at some length on the changing pattern of tuberculosis. It is, however, still too early to claim that victory is yet in sight for it will be seen that the number of new cases "added to the Register" during 1971 was 10 as against 17 in the previous year. Among these were 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. It should be explained that "added to the Register" refers not only to new notifications but also to "transfers" of patients who have moved into Crawley. There were 3 of these.

Mobile Chest X-ray Service

A regular twice-weekly service continues to operate in Crawley, intended primarily to meet the needs of family doctors by improving their diagnostic resources without overloading the hospital or Chest Clinic. The Unit operates from the Car Park adjoining the Electricity Showroom in the Broadway each Tuesday afternoon from 2.00 to 3.30 p.m. and again on Thursdays from 11.30 to 12.30 p.m.

During the year, 1,044 patients were referred by their doctors and among these were found two cases of significant pulmonary tuberculosis, one male and one female. The term significant implies that

the trouble is undoubtedly tuberculosis and that the patient is in need of either hospital admission or further Chest Clinic investigation. In addition this group produced five cases of primary lung cancer.

It is the practice to encourage members of the general public who wish to have a chest X-ray to visit any of these weekly sessions and such cases, together with special visits to factories etc., resulted in the taking of a further 4,215 films. These examinations revealed one case of significant pulmonary tuberculosis in a woman and three cases of primary lung cancer, two being male and one female.

International Certificates of Vaccination

During the year the total number of International Certificates authenticated by the Department was 3,016, a rise of 1,200 on the previous year.

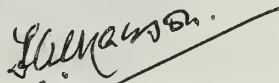
Care of the Aged

I am pleased to report that it was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This is the section which deals with the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions.

Once again I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Steel, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to his staff for their help during the year and for their assistance in the compilation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

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Staff of the Public Health Department

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health; also M.O.H. to N.E.
Combined Sanitary District of West Sussex and
Departmental Medical Officer to the West Sussex
County Council.

T. Steel, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health
Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

D.E. Smith, M.R.S.A.S., M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief
Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of
Scotland.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of
Scotland for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

L.P. Poole, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Senior District
Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

A.F. Screeton, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health
Inspector

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education
Board.

J.M. Coultous, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health
Inspector (until 31.12.71)

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education
Board.

Trainee Public Health Inspector - D. Chambers

Chief Clerk - Mr. A. Moss

Clerk/Typist - Mrs. B.J. Dearn

Secretary to M.O.H. - Miss M.A. Heydon

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILStatistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1971.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	5,622
Estimated resident population, mid 1971	...	...	...	...	67,340
Approximate No. of Domestic Hereditaments as at 31st December, 1971	...	...	...	...	20,300
Rateable Value (31st December, 1971)	...	...	...	...	£4,512,248
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1971/72)	...	...	...	...	£44,260

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	997	544	453	) Birth Rate = 15.8 per 1,000 estimated resident population in mid-1971
(Illegitimate)	65	39	26	
Illegitimate Live Births = 6%				
Still Births (Legitimate)	10	4	6	) Rate per 1,000 total births = 10.0
(Illegitimate)	1	1	-	
Deaths	394	212	182	Crude Death Rate = 5.9
England & Wales Birth Rate = 16.0				Death Rate = 11.6
Local adjusted Birth Rate = 12.5				
Local adjusted Death Rate = 11.2				
West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 14.5				Death Rate 9.9

During the year, 6 male and 6 female infants died before a year.
(All were legitimate)

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	11.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	12.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	-
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales (Of the above 12 infant deaths, eight (5 male and 3 female) occurred in the first month)	18.0
Neonatal I.M.R.	8.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	5.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	15.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	1
2. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1
3. Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	-
4. Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	2	-
5. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	1
6. Malignant neoplasm, intestine	2	5
7. Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-
8. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	7
9. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	9
10. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, prostate	2	-
12. Leukaemia	2	1
13. Other malignant neoplasms	12	12
14. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	1
15. Diabetes mellitus	2	2
16. Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	1
17. Mental disorders	1	-
18. Other diseases of nervous system	2	4
19. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	4
20. Hypertensive disease	4	2
21. Ischaemic heart disease	64	32
22. Other forms of heart disease	11	12
23. Cerebrovascular disease	16	24
24. Other diseases of circulatory system	7	13
25. Influenza	-	1
26. Pneumonia	8	15
27. Bronchitis and emphysema	10	6
28. Other diseases of respiratory system	5	1
29. Peptic ulcer	2	2
30. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1
31. Other diseases of digestive system	1	1
32. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2
33. Other diseases, genito-urinary system	2	5
34. Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	1
35. Congenital anomalies	2	2
36. Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	1
37. Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	-
38. Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	1
39. Motor vehicle accidents	4	5
40. All other accidents	2	4
41. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-
42. All other external causes	2	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES:		
	212	182

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1957-1971

Year	Est. Popu-lation	NO. OF BIRTHS						Birth Rate	Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate							
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total					
1957	39,040	534	517	1,051	9	14	23	27.5	172	4.4	15.8	902
1958	46,970	598	609	1,207	10	17	27	26.25	261	5.5	13.77	973
1959	50,710	644	619	1,263	11	11	22	25.34	255	5.03	16.34	1,030
1960	52,150	655	579	1,234	5	9	14	23.93	267	5.12	20.03	981
1961	53,860	644	599	1,243	15	19	34	23.71	285	5.3	18.80	992
1962	55,360	583	595	1,178	19	11	30	21.82	298	5.38	15.73	910
1963	56,790	627	603	1,230	17	21	38	22.32	345	6.07	18.93	923
1964	59,000	588	594	1,182	24	26	50	20.88	301	5.10	15.42	931
1965	60,290	569	516	1,085	21	27	48	18.79	313	5.19	9.71	820
1966	61,290	514	508	1,022	31	29	60	17.65	355	5.79	12.94	727
1967	62,200	459	463	922	37	35	72	15.98	336	5.4	12.07	658
1968	63,310	445	444	889	39	24	63	15.03	389	6.1	13.66	563
1969	64,520	468	473	941	27	37	64	15.6	414	6.4	19.0	591
1970	67,240	489	498	987	30	28	58	15.5	416	6.2	17.0	629
1971	67,340	544	453	997	39	26	65	15.8	394	5.9	11.0	668

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Situated between the Forest Ridge and the Weald in pleasant country, Crawley was for long a market town and shopping centre for the surrounding rural districts. Its recorded history dates back to Norman times. In the middle of the eighteenth century the London to Brighton Road, passing through the town, was one of the most frequented highways in Britain and the George Inn became a famous coaching house.

In 1947 it was decided that Crawley, with the surrounding area, should be expanded into one of the eight New Towns which it was planned to build in a ring approximately 25-30 miles from the centre of London. Crawley can claim the distinction of being the first of these to reach the stage of completion. Whereas the designated area of the town housed only 9,500 people in 1947, the present population is over 67,000. Thus many people, mainly from the metropolis, have moved to new surroundings where they enjoy a high standard of living and have established a settled community. Covering 6,000 acres, the town is approximately 3½ miles across and is surrounded by a green belt with ready access to the countryside. The Crawley Development Corporation was responsible for the planning and building of the town, but the administration of the area is in the hands of the local authorities - the West Sussex County Council and the Crawley Urban District Council.

The town was planned to have nine residential areas, with populations varying from 4,600 to 8,250, a Town Centre and an Industrial Area, the last being situated to the north of the town on the London side, adjoining the main road and railway. Each residential area is largely self-contained, having a Primary School, shops which provide for daily needs, a Church and a Public House. This arrangement cuts to a minimum the distance which children are obliged to walk to school in their early years.

The Furnace Green Neighbourhood was virtually completed during 1970 and in the eleventh Neighbourhood, namely Broadfield, housing construction proceeded during 1971 both by the District Council and the New Towns Commission. 26 Council houses had been occupied by the end of the year and a new school with 640 places had been completed by the County Council.

As Education Authority, the West Sussex County Council has provided Primary and Secondary Schools and a flourishing College of Further Education which serves a wide area. The first permanent Community Centre was built adjoining the West Green Primary School, but since 1963 Community and Youth Centres have been erected to serve all the developed Neighbourhoods.

The total number of occupied dwellings erected by the Crawley Development Corporation and later by the New Towns Commission (Crawley Executive) was 12,803, including both houses and flats, by the end of the year.

There is a wide variation in the size and type of accommodation provided, with over 285 types of dwelling, and the average density is about 11 - 12 to the acre. By the end of 1971 the Crawley U.D.C. had 2,083 properties in occupation.

The majority of the residents work in Crawley either in the factories or in the towns services; 91 factories were in production at the end of the year. Unemployment remained relatively low. The total number at work in the town towards the end of the year was 41,043 (26,071 males and 14,972 females).

The policy adopted by the Crawley Development Corporation was to provide a limited number of shops in the Neighbourhood Centres, 138 in all, a larger number being in the more distant areas. The Town Centre has become a shopping area of regional importance, having over 153 new shops trading. This figure includes department stores, banks, gas and electricity showrooms etc.

An important step forward in recent years has been the continuing development of the Sports Centre, on a 12-acre site in Hasletts Avenue, where the championship-size pool was opened in 1964. The Sports Arena and adjoining all-weather practice area, provided with flood-lighting, fills a real need, for it must be remembered that 40% of the town's population is under 20 years of age. Work has continued on the construction of the Sports Hall, which is likely to be completed during 1973. Apart from the main hall there will be a number of specialist areas, including four squash courts, a weight training and fitness unit, combat room and permanently carpeted bowls rink. There will be varied social facilities and meeting rooms, together with a refreshment lounge and licensed bar. The Sports Centre Manager now lists in all some 28 different activities, games and sports, which will be catered for. This number may well be extended later.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following cases were notified during 1971. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified the previous year:-

Measles	199	(163)
Scarlet Fever	2	(8)
Whooping Cough	4	(5)
Sonne Dysentery	1	(0)
Infective Jaundice	10	(6)
Food Poisoning	4	(1)

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the register during the year - 10

Pulmonary Males	2	Non-Pulmonary Males	2
Pulmonary Females	4	Non-Pulmonary Females	2

Total number on register - 127

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VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following table:-

Statistics for year ended 31st December, 1971

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under age 16	TOTAL
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-7		
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN</u>							
Primary	-	668	274	20	1	-	963
Booster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS</u>							
Primary	-	6	2	8	16	8	40
Booster	-	-	-	-	1093	40	1133
<u>TETANUS</u>							
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Booster	-	-	-	2	1	751	754
<u>POLIOMYELITIS</u>							
Primary	-	674	277	29	22	16	1018
Booster	-	-	-	-	1107	967	2074
<u>MEASLES</u>	-	476	341	60	87	53	1017
<u>RUBELLA</u>	-	-	-	-	-	606	606

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

In July 1971, the Secretary of State accepted the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that smallpox vaccination need no longer be given to children as a routine, because the risk of serious complications from vaccinations now outweighed the risk of the British public being exposed to smallpox. Smallpox vaccination was therefore immediately deleted from the county's current immunisation schedule and no statistics for smallpox vaccinations and re-vaccinations are included for 1971.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. T. Steel

Again, during 1971, much information has been published and many opinions have been expressed about the quality of the environment, and the likely effects upon it of further increases in the production of material possessions and of higher standards of comfort. Opinions have, as before, ranged between those occasioned by complacency or intended indifference and those occasioned by an appreciation of the severest, but at present localised, forms of pollution.

This extreme range of opinion results no doubt from the fact that pollutants are usually removed from the immediate environment of their producers and placed where they are out of sight - and where they remain out of mind until bad effects are suffered by others who can make themselves heard or until there is an obvious possibility of general repercussions.

Balanced overall action is therefore essential for maintaining the benefits of progress whilst minimising the drawbacks. One particular way in which we could effect this is to exercise much greater control over the amount of waste which we produce and over methods of its disposal.

Many items, such as excess packaging, pass through our homes without contributing any benefit whatsoever; many others are used too liberally; some have too short a life and require frequent replacement; less and less waste material is re-used. These and many other factors produce unnecessary waste which brings the additional problem of safe and inoffensive disposal. Only when the total cost of such disposal is realised - and borne in the right places - can a proper balance be obtained.

Public opinion is already being aroused to this effect.

With regard to the forthcoming local government reorganisation, it is gratifying to note that all matters of environmental health will remain to be dealt with by the local representatives of those who are affected - that is, by district councils. Any other arrangement would prove most unsatisfactory.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES 6231

WATER SUPPLY

The results of routine chemical and bacteriological examinations indicated the maintenance of satisfactory standards.

Fifty-three routine samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and fourteen for chemical analysis. All were satisfactory.

Only one complaint was received regarding discoloured water. This was from industrial premises on the southernmost boundary of Tilgate and arose as a result of the flushing of the Hardham main carried out by the Water Board as part of their programme for removing accumulated deposits.

No. of dwellinghouses supplied with mains water direct to the house	Estimated population
20,965	68,000

New houses connected to main supply 724

Number of houses with private supply 2

Bacteriological samples taken from private supplies ... -

SWIMMING POOLS

The quality of the water in the Council's pool remained satisfactory throughout the year. Six samples were submitted for chemical analysis, and three for bacteriological examination.

The eleven school pools were also maintained in satisfactory condition, apart from short periods at two pools, when temporary trouble was experienced with the filters.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 and 1961

Number of notices served under the Public Health Acts:-

Formal	-
Informal	5
Number of notices complied with:-	
Formal	-
Informal	4

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 and 1961 (Continued)Complaints (re Public Health and Housing matters)

Number of complaints received	56
Inspections	56
Re-inspections	75

MOVEABLE DWELLINGSPublic Health Act, 1936Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Inspections	6
Number of notices served	-
Number of moveable dwellings previously licensed under Public Health Act	-
Number of site licences issued	-

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Total number of visits	211
Rooms disinfected	2
Number of personal specimens	231

INSECT PESTS

Number of visits in connection with fleas, ants etc.	69
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Most of these visits were made for the purposes of advising householders on the eradication of animal fleas, ants and carpet beetles.

Wasps

The Department continued to give advice on the destruction of nests, and considerable use was made of the service offering spraying equipment and insecticide at a small charge.

Occupiers who do not wish to undertake the treatment themselves are referred to a private operator.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Present arrangements for sewage disposal are quite adequate.

There remain only 35 houses with cesspool or other independent means of drainage, and the construction of new sewers with new development will still further reduce this figure in the coming years.

At present, cesspools are emptied by the Council as frequently as necessary, on request from occupiers.

Number of visits in connection with drainage	166
Houses connected to main drainage	1
Other premises connectioned to main drainage	-
Houses provided with flushing cisterns.	-
Privies converted to E.Cs.	-
E.Cs. converted to W.Cs.	-
Drains repaired	11

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises registered (bone boiling and fat extracting)	1
Number of inspections	20

Occasional trouble was experienced during the year from smells, but was satisfactorily dealt with by repairs and further improvements to the plant and by re-arranging the introduction of the waste animal matter into the plant.

NUISANCES FROM INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

It is to be regretted that there was still no lessening of the overall nuisance from noise, fumes, and smell from the foundry in Stephenson Way, although proposals being considered by the occupiers offered hope of great improvement. The replacement of the existing oil-fired furnaces with new furnaces heated by electricity is in hand and should of itself relieve much of the nuisance.

A fresh source of complaint was that of the smell of solvents of coloured printing inks emanating from a factory on the edge of the Industrial Estate and close to a residential area. Experiments were carried out by the occupiers in the collection and treatment of these fumes but, in view of the difficulties and expense involved, it was later decided to try to find inks which did not give rise to unpleasant fumes.

NOISE ABATEMENT

No. of complaints	34
No. of visits	123

These complaints mainly concerned nuisance to residents arising from night and weekend working in industrial and commercial premises. One arose from the non-stop operation of air-conditioning plant for a computer installation.

Others referred to pop groups, the bowling alley, and weekend working on building sites.

The number of complaints received was nearly double that for the previous year, indicating a greater awareness on the part of the public. In view of the greater demand for a quieter environment, it is to be hoped that improved legislation will soon be forthcoming to enable remedies to be applied more quickly and definitely than is possible under the existing nuisance procedure.

No cases of the use of ice-cream van chimes outside the permitted hours (noon to 7 p.m.) were reported. It is apparent at weekends that, because of volume and frequency, some chimes used during the permitted hours might be considered not to be "so operated as not to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity", but no complaints to this effect were received.

Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers

No. of premises	22
No. of inspections	6

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949Rodent Control

Number of notifications received	405
Number of infested premises found as a result of survey	14

There was some increase in the number of complaints over previous years. This was in respect of mice, and in accordance with a national trend. New methods of treatment will become necessary if this trend cannot be halted and reversed.

During the whole of the year, treatments required for rats and mice in domestic premises were carried out by H. & J. Ashtons Co., of Brighton. The service was entirely satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (Continued)Rodent Control (Continued)

The occupiers of many industrial and commercial premises now have contracts with one of the several companies operating in the area. Those occupiers not having contracts were referred to those companies when treatment was found necessary.

It is again necessary to emphasise that rats will not stay where they cannot get food, and the most effective remedy is to prevent them obtaining any. Almost all infestations of rats in Crawley are found to result from lack of protection of waste food-stuffs - often because of damage to refuse bins or inadequate lids or covers - and from uncontrolled feeding of birds. All house-holders, as well as occupiers of other types of premises, can help to prevent infestations by keeping all waste food properly protected.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Food Hygiene

The general standard of food premises has remained good and most defects have been of a minor nature.

There was an increase in the number of complaints concerning foodstuffs (114 against 102 for 1970), 25 of which concerned mouldy or stale food (22 in 1970).

There were eight complaints concerning foreign matter in bottles of milk and four concerning dirty milk bottles. Most of the remainder of the complaints referred to "foreign" matter in various foodstuffs, including a maggot, a moth, a wasp, a fly, rodent pellets, a finger bandage, metal slivers, a hair clip and pieces of plastic, wood, glass and cotton cloth.

The continuing increase in the number of complaints concerning mouldy or stale food is not encouraging. The reasons for such occurrences and the ways of preventing them must by now be so well known that such complaints should be rare.

The question of "open" date-stamping of all perishable foods continues to be the subject of discussion, and the findings of the Food Standards Committee's special investigation are awaited with interest.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Continued)Food Hygiene (Continued)

The introduction of all-embracing requirements in this respect would be impossible without the prior introduction of control over temperatures and other conditions during distribution and storage.

It should, however, be possible for retailers to know precisely how old are the goods in their shops and that they be adequately informed as to the shelf-life of particular goods under the retailers' own storage conditions. This is not always possible where there is undisclosed coding by manufactures or while there is no standard system of coding.

Such measures would be much more easily and cheaply introduced than date-stamping, and would help the retailer to accept his final responsibility for the condition of the food he sells - a point which is not always clearly understood.

Legal proceedings were taken regarding mouldy sausages, fragments of a slicer blade in bread and a piece of metal in a cheese roll.

For the fourth successive year all students of the catering course at Crawley College of Technology were enrolled for the examination course of the R.I.P.H.H.

46 of 50 entrants for this examination were successful.

Thanks are again due to the College Principal, Dr. Siklos, and the Head of the Food and Fashion Department, Mrs. Piggott, for their continued interest in these courses.

Several talks were given to women's organisations and in schools.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing plants in the district.

EGG PASTEURISATION PLANTS

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

FOOD PREMISESFood Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

Number of inspections	486
Number of notices served	41
Number of notices complied with	35

Premises registered under Section 16

For the sale of ice-cream :-

Grocers and Provisions shops	28
Confectioners	27
Bakers' shops	8
Greengrocers	6
Fishmongers	5
Ice-cream Depot/Store	2
Butchers	1
Wine Company	5
Public Houses	2
Garage premises (vending machine/forecourt)	2

For the manufacture of sausages, preserved foods etc. :-

Butchers	22
Grocers	3
Confectioners	-
Fishmongers	11
Bakers' shops	7
Take Away Food	1

Total	130
-------------	-----

FOOD PREMISES (Continued)

Number of Food premises in the district:-

Grocers and provision shops	57
Confectioners	29
Greengrocers	28
Butchers	28
Bakehouses	3
Bakery Depots	2
Bakers' shops	15
Fishmongers	15
Cafes and Restaurants	30
Licensed premises/off licences	38
School/Nursery canteens	37
Factory Canteens	55
Offices & Shops Canteens	14
Old Peoples Homes/Nursing Homes	6
Guest Houses	9
Clubs etc.	18
Take Away Food	1
	<hr/>
Total	385
	<hr/>

Number of premises fitted with wash hand
basins (Regulation 16) 385

Number of premises which are required
to install sinks (Regulation 19) 351

Number of such premises fitted with sinks ... 351

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles)
Regulations, 1966

Number of inspections	40
Number of notices served	3
Number of notices complied with	2

TABLE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

Article	Number examined			Number adulterated or otherwise irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Drugs	-	28	28	-	-	-
Bread/Flour	-	5	5	-	-	-
Butter and Margarine	-	4	4	-	1	1
Cordials etc.	-	4	4	-	-	-
Cream & Cream Products	-	4	4	-	-	-
Ice Cream & Ice Cream Powder	-	6	6	-	-	-
Milk & Milk Products	-	31	31	-	-	-
Sausages	-	12	12	-	1	1
Shandy/Beer/Spirits	2	2	4	-	-	-
Cheese/Cheese Spread	-	8	8	-	1	1
Meat & Meat Products	4	23	27	-	7	7
Sugar Confectionery	-	12	12	-	-	-
Tea	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish - tinned	-	3	3	-	-	-
Beverages	-	4	4	-	-	-
Jellies	-	13	13	-	5	5
Preserves	-	6	6	-	-	-
Coffee & Instant Coffee	-	2	2	-	-	-
Instant Mashed Potato	-	5	5	-	2	2
Soup	-	6	6	-	-	-
Other Foods	-	87	87	-	9	9
TOTAL	6	266	272	-	26	26

Food SamplesIrregularities - Food and Drug Sampling

All irregularities were of a comparatively minor nature and were dealt with informally.

MILKMilk and Dairies Regulations, 1959/63

Number of dairies registered	
(distributing depots)	2
Number of registered purveyors of milk	41

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963Dealers' Licences

Pasteurised	43
Sterilised	18
Untreated	1
Ultra Heat Treated	10

Number of notices served under the regulations	-
Number of notices complied with	-

Milk Samples

Bacteriological examination of milk

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
U.H.T.	6	6	-
Untreated	-	-	-
Pasteurised	37	36	1
Sterilised	6	6	-
Cream	5	4	1
TOTAL	54	52	2

Milk Samples (Continued)

Biological examination of milk :

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined (including cream) - 6
 (ii) Number of positive samples found - 0

Methylene Blue Test of Cream

Five samples of cream were submitted for examination, one of which failed the Methylene Blue Test. This test has not been officially accepted for cream.

ICE CREAM

No. of samples	Prov. Grade I	Prov. Grade II	Prov. Grade III	Prov. Grade IV
6	3	3	-	-

UNFIT FOOD (other than meat at slaughterhouse)

The following articles of food (excluding meat at the slaughterhouse) were examined during the year and certified as unfit for human consumption.

719 tins, jars and packets of various foods
 458 lbs. of meat
 18 stone of fish
 384 lbs. of bacon
 18 lbs. of turkey
 260 lbs. of chicken meat/breast

In addition, 522⁴ items and 44 lbs. of frozen food were dealt with following refrigeration breakdowns.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat and fish are released, where appropriate, for by-product usage; otherwise the condemned food is buried on the Council's refuse tip, under supervision.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

131 horses were killed in the one licensed slaughterhouse during 1971.

Number of visits 118

Work was commenced on the extension and modernising of the slaughterhouse in preparation for greatly increased use, which is planned for 1972. The issue of the required new licence was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

KNACKERS' YARD

Number of premises licensed 1

Number of inspections 16

The standards maintained at the knackers' yard have remained satisfactory, both as regards general sanitation and the care of animals taken in.

HOUSING

Continuing efforts were made to encourage the improvement of older houses, and, coupled with the effect of national advertising by the Government, the number of applications approved rose from 18 in 1970 to 28 in 1971.

The number of houses in multi-occupation subject to directions under Section 19 of the 1961 Act remained at 64. No formal action was found necessary.

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :-

Total Number of visits for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts 125

Housing Act, 19571. Clearance Areas - Houses demolished in the period

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation -

(b) Housing included by reason of bad arrangements
etc. .. -

(c) Houses on land acquired under Section 43... -

Not in Clearance Areas

(a) As a result of formal or informal procedure
under Section 16 or Section 17(1) -

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)2. Houses closed in the period

(a) Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)	2
(b) Under Secs. 17(3) and 26	-
(c) Parts of building closed under Sec. 18	-

3. Unfit houses in temporary use

(a) Retained for temporary accommodation	
(1) Under Sec. 48	-
(2) Under Sec. 17(2)	-
(3) Under Sec. 46	-
(b) Licensed for temporary occupation under Secs. 34 and 53	-

4. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

(a) Formal notices served under Sec. 90	-
(b) Formal notices complied with	-

5. Overcrowding - Part IV, Housing Act, 1957

(a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	2
2. Number of families dwelling therein	5
3. Number of persons dwelling therein	24
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	-
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	-
(d) Number of formal notices to abate overcrowding.....	-
(e) Number of formal notices complied with	-
(f) Number of informal notices to abate overcrowding...	-
(g) Number of informal notices complied with	-

6. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects
were remedied

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts	13
---	----

Housing (Continued)6. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied (Continued)

(a) After formal action under Public Health Act:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. By owners | - |
| 2. By local authority in default of owners ... | - |

(b) After formal action under Sec. 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. By owners | - |
| 2. By local authority in default of owners | - |

(c) Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957 -

Housing Act, 1961 (Part II)

No. of inspections (Sec. 15 and 16)	44
No. of directions given (Sec. 19)	-

Housing Act, 1969

Number of Improvement Grants	20
Number of Standard Grants	8

Housing Act, 1969 (Part III)1. Section 45 - Qualification Certificates

(a) Applications Received	10
(b) Applications Granted	3
(c) Applications Refused	4
(d) Appeals	
(i) allowed	-
(ii) disallowed	-

2. Section 46 - Certificates of Provisional Approval

(a) Applications received	4
(b) Applications granted	4
(c) Applications refused	-

Housing (Continued)Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Number of Form G received	-
Number of Undertakings accepted	-
Number of Certificates issued	-
Number of Certificates cancelled	-
Number of Undertakings complied with	-

SECTION 60, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - Means of Escape from Fire in the case of Certain High Buildings

Number of inspections	12
Number of notices served:	
Formal	-
Informal	3
Number of notices complied with:-	
Formal	1
Informal	1

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 & 1968Smoke Control Orders

The Order for the Three Bridges neighbourhood came into force on 1st October, and an Order was then prepared for the one remaining neighbourhood of Pound Hill.

The amount of work which has been entailed by the smoke control programme can be judged from the fact that some 2,000 visits were made during this year alone in respect of conversions in Three Bridges, in addition to the administrative work and interviews at the office.

Industrial Plant

An incinerator in a factory on the edge of the Industrial Estate, which had given rise to occasional nuisance from smell and smoke to residents of nearby houses, was removed and replaced by a gas-fired boiler. The waste material previously burned is now disposed of in other ways.

At another factory where a coal-burning boiler plant has caused a grit nuisance to a neighbouring factory (although the emission has been within legal limits) definite arrangements were made to convert to natural gas in 1972. This will leave only one coal-burning plant on the Industrial Estate.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 and 1968 (Continued)Bonfires

Garden bonfires continued to be a source of annoyance to neighbours. Visits were made when complaints were received and advice given as to the minimising of smoke where burning was found unavoidable.

A considerable amount of garden refuse, which might otherwise be burned, is now taken to the disposal point at the Council's Depot.

A councillor from Australia who visited the Department informed me that in his area bonfires are forbidden on Sundays, thus assuring residents of one day at home free from this source of nuisance. Consideration might well be given to similar legislation in this country, coupled, perhaps, with control over the use of noisy lawn-mowers?!

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total No. of premises registered at end of year	606
No. of employees in registered premises -	

Male:	3221
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Female:	4125
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	7346
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No. of visits	378
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No. of premises receiving a general inspection during the year	325
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No. of accidents reported	29
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Details of inspections and action taken under this Act are the subject of a separate return to the Ministry, a copy of which is available for inspection by any interested persons.

Only a few infringements were noted and these were all of a minor nature.

Twenty-nine accidents were reported during the year, none of which can be attributed to structural defects or to insufficiently guarded machinery and most were of a comparatively minor nature - bruises, cuts, strains etc.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	214	31	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	39	10	-	-
TOTAL	254	41	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were institu- ted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

Outwork - Sections 133 and 134

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.133 (1)(c)(2) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel (making)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	38	-	-	-	-	-
Costume Jewellery	141	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Mantles	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	182	-	-	-	-	-

HOME SAFETYLocal Home Safety Committee

Although this is a voluntary organisation, its formation in 1960 was sponsored by the Council and relies on a financial grant from the Council for its support.

My Deputy and myself continue to serve and encourage the need to educate the Public in Home Safety.

Although no Exhibition has been held this year, we have carried out a number of engagements, principally concerned with the education of school children in the theme of Home Safety.

Local Home Safety Committee (Continued)

We were also fortunate in receiving the voluntary support of an interested local resident, and were able to encourage his enthusiasm by enabling him to attend a RoSPA sponsored Training Course.

With the advent of Local Government Re-organisation looming ever closer, this may now be the time to consider the future need to establish the post of Home Safety Officer (whether linked with another appointment or no), in order to create an ever greater awareness in the Public of the need for Home Safety, particularly when statistics still show the extremely high incidence of serious accidents in the home.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Number of Licences issued	93
Number of inspections	302
Number of disused installations made safe	4

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Total inspections for all purposes 130

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises licensed	6
Number of inspections	8

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No. of applications for licences received	1
No. of licences issued	1
No. of visits	2

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

No. of applications for licences received	-
No. of licences issued	-
No. of visits	-

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ATTENDED

D.E. SMITH
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
L.P. POOLE
Senior District Inspector

Weekend Seminar, Canterbury.
The Association of Public
Health Inspectors

L.P. POOLE
Senior District Inspector

Petroleum Technology Course,
Surrey University.
Association for Petroleum Acts
Administration.

J.M. COULTOUS)
A.F. SCREETON)
District Inspectors

Advances in Food Inspection,
College for the Distributive
Trades (Department of Food
Commodities), London.

D. CHAMBERS
Student Public Health Inspector

Public Health Inspection Course
for Diploma Examination of the
Public Health Inspectors Education
Board (3 year sandwich course -
commenced October, 1970)
(Passed Inter - June, 1971)

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APPENDIX A

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Laboratory Facilities

Routine bacteriological work is carried out at the Brighton Public Health Laboratory. Routine samples of water, milk and ice-cream are submitted, together with many other types of specimens. Arrangements have been made for the despatch to the laboratory by the Public Health Department of any specimens which general practitioners may wish to send for examination.

We are indebted to Dr. J.E. Jameson, the Director of the Laboratory, for his assistance and advice on many occasions.

2. Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is administered by the County Council. Nine ambulance vehicles were in use and the staff increased to nineteen.

3. Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease

The majority of cases of infectious disease in need of hospital treatment are normally admitted to Foredown I.D.H. at Hove, although the number sent in during 1971 was small. I must express my appreciation of the helpful co-operation of the Medical Superintendent.

We are advised that any cases of Smallpox occurring in the District should be sent to the River Hospital (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

4. Clinics and Treatment Centres

A. By Local Health Authority

The following is an account of the Services provided in the area by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In Crawley the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Child Health Clinics are held as follows:-

Health Clinic, Exchange Road, Crawley. Sessions are held each Tuesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Langley Green Clinic. Sessions are held each Wednesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Jubilee Hall, Three Bridges. Sessions are held twice weekly (Monday and Thursday) from 2 p.m. A doctor is in attendance on the first, third and fifth Mondays and also on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

Bishop Bell Clinic, Tilgate. Sessions are held on Mondays and Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Monday, and also on the first, third and fifth Friday in the month.

Southgate Community Hut. Sessions are held each Thursday from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the third Thursday in the month.

Gossops Green Clinic (at Gossops Green School). Sessions are held weekly on Wednesdays from 10 a.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Family Planning Clinic. Family Planning Clinics are held at:-

<u>Crawley Clinic</u>	Mondays, 7.0 - 9.0 p.m.
Health Centre,	Wednesdays, 1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Exchange Road,	Thursdays, 7.0 - 9.0 p.m.
Crawley.	Fridays, 1.0 - 4.0 p.m.

<u>Youth Advisory Clinic</u>	Tuesdays, 6.30 - 8.30 p.m.
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<u>Tilgate Clinic</u>	Mondays, 9.45 - 11.45 a.m.
Bishop Bell Clinic	
Loppets Road,	
Tilgate, Crawley.	

Relaxation Classes

Health Clinic, Exchange Road. Classes are held weekly on Mondays at 2 p.m.

(c) School Health Service. Regular inspections of children are carried out at all schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Two Dental Surgeons operate in Crawley. Regular sessions are held at the Crawley Health Clinic and Langley Green Clinic and a mobile dental unit operates at some schools.

Child Guidance and Speech Clinics continue to be held in County Buildings, but Eye, Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Clinics are no longer held there as these have now been absorbed by Crawley Hospital.

Sessions for immunisation are held at the Crawley Health Clinic, and at the Clinics in Three Bridges, Tilgate, Gossops Green, Southgate and Langley Green.

(d) Home Help Services. The County Council provides a directly-administered Home Help Service. All enquiries should be addressed to the Area Home Help Organiser, Goffs Park House, Goffs Park, Crawley.

B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services. A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services. Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Crawley Chest Clinic. Patients who are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician are seen at the Clinic in Crawley Hospital, where sessions are held on Wednesday mornings.

(iv) Venereal Diseases. Patients may attend the Clinic at the Redhill General Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

(4)

Venereal Diseases (Continued)

Redhill General Hospital

Men - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Royal Sussex County Hospital

Men - Mondays 2 - 3 p.m. and 4 - 7 p.m.
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Thursdays 2 - 5 p.m.

Women - Tuesdays 4 - 7 p.m.
Thursdays 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Men and Women - Fridays 11 a.m. to 12 noon (by appointment only).

Sessions for women are also held at the Croydon General Hospital on Mondays 2 - 6.30 p.m., Wednesdays 10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and Thursdays 4.30 - 6.30 p.m.

APPENDIX B

WATER EXAMINATION

Regular sampling of the town's water supply is carried out by the Health Department, samples for bacteriological examination being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton, while those for chemical analysis are sent to an independent analyst. As will be seen from the figures on page 13, all reports from both laboratories proved satisfactory.

In addition, much more frequent sampling is undertaken by the staff of the Board. At the time of writing, the Annual Report of the Engineer and Manager for 1971 has not been published, but I understand that nearly 300 samples were taken from the Crawley supply during the year and that the findings were satisfactory. The water is not plumbo-solvent. Its fluoride content, as before, is lamentably low, being less than one-tenth of the recognised optimum level and hence quite incapable of providing the essential chemical elements for satisfactory dental development.
